

W. D. CHAPMAN, Publisher and Proprietor.
J. R. SMITH, Editor.

ARTICLE TEN—The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.—Federal Constitution.

COLUMBUS:

Saturday Morning, May 14, 1853.

A. E. Love, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Lowndes County, at the ensuing November election.

A. L. Crouch, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable for Beat No. 2, at the ensuing November election.

We are requested to say, that a good journeyman Tinner, can get a permanent situation by making early application to Messrs. Taylor & DeLany, Columbus, Miss.

Mobile & Ohio Rail Road.

There will be a meeting at the Court House, to-day, for the purpose of receiving the Report of our Delegates to the recent meeting of the Stockholders of the Mobile & Ohio Rail Road, at the City of Mobile.

Let all attend, as matters of interest connected with the Columbus Branch, will doubtless come up for consideration and action.

It will be seen by reference to another column in to-day's issue, that the mission of our rail road Delegates was crowned with entire success. The conditions upon which our Branch becomes a part of the Main road, are just and easy in themselves—and will no doubt be complied with on our part, with promptitude and cheerfulness. The company have not, from one end of this great road, to the other, experienced any difficulty on the subject of the Right of Way. The enlightened country over which it passes, and which it must enrich and prosper, has every where, with a liberality at once creditable and judicious, removed all obstacles from before the company on this score. Lowndes will do likewise.

We congratulate our readers and the country upon the certain prospect of a speedy completion of both the Branch and Main road. The work is going on bravely. All honor to the men who projected and who have by their influence and their money, pushed forward this magnificent enterprise.

For the Southern Standard.

Messrs. Chapman & Smith—Gentlemen: The first Saturday in June next has been agreed upon as the time for holding a Democratic county meeting, to nominate candidates for seats in the approaching session of our State Legislature from the county of Lowndes.

Amongst the prominent men of the Democratic party, from whom the selection of candidates will be made, Col. Wm. M. C. Sims has been spoken of for the Senate. The Colonel has been long a citizen of the county, a successful planter, an upright and intelligent gentleman, never having placed himself before the people of the county for office, or permitted his friends to do so heretofore; and now without consulting him as to his wishes or feelings on the subject, his name is respectfully suggested to the county meeting for Senatorial honors, by an east side

DEMOCRAT.

May 13th, 1853.

For the Southern Standard.

LA GRANGE COLLEGE, ALA.
May 3rd, 1853.

MR. EDITOR:—Through the columns of your excellent paper, I would remind the friends and patrons of La Grange College, that the annual commencement of that Institution will be on the 8th of June next. On Sabbath before commencement day, a sermon will be preached for the benefit of the graduating class, by Rev. J. T. Hutcheson of the Alabama Conference. On Tuesday 7th, there will be an address before the two literary societies, by a gentleman chosen for the occasion, followed by an original oration from each member of the Junior Class. Finally, on Wednesday 8th, the Senior Class will deliver their graduating speeches. Then the degrees will be conferred by the President—the scene closing with the Valedictory by —

Rev. Jas. W. Hardy, who is at the head of the Institution is leading us on gloriously, and we anticipate an unusually interesting season at our Annual Jubilee. The Faculty and Students would be gratified to have all their friends, and the Ladies especially with them on the occasion.

Mr. Editor, if you will put this in your paper, you will gratify
A STUDENT,
From Lowndes.

For the Southern Standard.

Columbus Branch Road.

The Delegates from Lowndes, Charles McLaran, A. Murdoch, James Whitefield, Thos. C. Billups, Wm. R. Cannon, C. H. Abert, J. B. Cobb and O. H. Young, met the Board of Directors of the Mobile and Ohio Rail-road Company—presented the subscription for stock in said company, made by the county of Lowndes and town of Columbus, and asked that said subscription be accepted upon the terms therein specified. Which was accepted by the Board, and an order passed for the immediate survey and location of the Branch or Connecting line from Columbus to the main road. The Assistant Engineers are now here, and ready to commence the survey of route. The principal Engineer will be here in a few weeks to locate the road, let contracts for grading &c. The only conditions imposed are that the right of way and depot grounds be furnished for the Branch Road, free of charge to the Stockholders.

Our Delegates were cordially received, and their proposition promptly accepted by the board of Directors, with whom the best feelings exist, towards our great enterprise and all the interests connected with it.

RATTLE-SNAKE BITE CURED.—The Southern Medical Journal contains the description of a case by Dr. T. A. Atchison, in which a girl seventeen years of age, bitten on the left instep by a rattlesnake, was cured by being placed in a hot bath, and whiskey and carbonate of ammonia administered to her, until she had taken three pints of the latter. It was former and eighty grains of the latter. It was two hours and a half after the bite that Dr. A. visited his patient, when he found her sightless, her face swollen, and her mind wandering. The liquor caused no intoxication, and the cure was complete.

For the Southern Standard.

"Reasons," "Church" &c.

MR. EDITOR:

In pursuance of my promise made some days since, I avail myself of your kindness in offering your columns for animadversions upon the article of "Church." And I trust in doing so to keep within the bounds of christian propriety.

Before calling attention to your correspondent, I wish to state distinctly the position of affairs—"Episcopos," as he claims, was acting strictly upon the defensive. For years the Methodist Church in the Alabama Conference has been annoyed by the proselyting efforts of Bishop Cobb and members of his diocese both clerical and lay. The claims set up by these persons are—that they are in the true church—that they only have an authorized ministry and valid sacraments; and that by consequence Methodism, its ministry, sacraments and even its very existence are unauthorized by the word of God, and the principles upon which the church of Christ was organized; and thus the only hope of its members is in the uncounted mercies of God! These allegations accompanied by a profusion of flattery and coaxing have unsettled the minds of many persons to the injury of their piety if not to the ruin of their souls.

It is in this assumed position and character of superiority that "Episcopos" arraigns these persons and in that alone. As a branch of the common brotherhood—claiming only equal rights and authority—while he might have pitied their infidelity, I feel confident he would never have called public attention to them in this manner. And let us have assurance that they will cease troubling our Israel, and "Reasons &c." shall be withdrawn from circulation. But if they continue their present course they may rest assured other publications will soon follow. We are bound to protect the sheep which God has committed to our care. Under these circumstances "Church" cannot defend himself or his communion from the standpoint of equals. He must do it from the position they have assumed—for as this superiority is claimed in proselyting it must be defended in controversy.

I am sorry "Church" should have allowed himself to become so much excited, for it has led him to make several hasty and strange assertions. There is nothing in his article that really deserves a reply, and I propose merely to point out the unguarded character of some of its positions, that your readers may see that great allowance have to be made for him until he becomes more calm.

"Church" attributes the authorship of "Reasons &c." to "Rev. Mr. Hamilton of Mobile," but the writer of this knows that it is all conjecture. He has no authority for it but suspicion, and the grounds of this could be easily explained. If Dr. Hamilton thinks proper he can speak for himself, he is neither ashamed nor afraid to do so. But if it will afford "Church" any satisfaction I can inform him that not only "Rev. Mr. Hamilton," but the ministry of the Alabama Conference generally, sympathize with the main statements and complaints of the pamphlet, and they have determined to submit in silence to such depredations no longer. "Church" seems to write like an injured man—and as though the circulation of documents without the author's name was wrong and unprecedented. This course has been pursued by Bishop Cobb and his clergy for years. I have by me several of the kind which that venerable prelate handed to members of our church for proselyting purposes. We wish our Episcopal friends would give notice to their strongest ones as we do, and not leave them with the charge that they shall be returned—thus trying to conceal from us what they have written. Only a short time since we saw in the office of a gentleman, recently converted at a Methodist meeting—an anonymous pamphlet, which not only assailed the Methodist church but all experimental religion! It had been furnished him by an Episcopal minister who hearing of his conversion hastened to proselyte him. The character of the work may be judged of from the fact, that a few months since the same minister furnished another gentleman who was serious with one, and he has turned his back upon all religion, and is now recklessly going on in sin. These are the things that called out "Episcopos."

But to the point made by "Church." He charges that the author of the pamphlet has been guilty of falsehood in styling himself "Episcopos," which "means a bishop." In addition to what has already been said in reply to this, I will add, that this is a specimen of church reasoning! The charge could be true only if Church's views were known by the writer to be true. The case stands thus: some body supposed to be a Presbyter, has styled himself "Episcopos," believing (and so do Marshall, page 83, Bishop Onderdonk and all candid Episcopalians) that in the New Testament the word "Episcopos" designate the same "Presbyter" and "Episcopos" designate the same order in the ministry. "Church" thinks differently and so "Episcopos" has been guilty of falsehood in claiming a title scripturally belonging to him. Was St. Paul guilty of falsehood, when Acts XX 28 he told the "Elders" of the church at Ephesus that the Holy Ghost had made them "Episcopos"? Stand up to your principles "Church," apostles are small affairs in the presence of a hierarchy. But seriously, how far can such a writer be relied on?

Another of this writer's astonishing mistakes relates to Mr. Wesley. Passages are quoted from his Sermon before and to the English Wesleyans, to prove that the ministry of the Methodist church in America have no authority from him to administer the sacraments! None of Mr. Wesley's "Helpers" were ever ordained in his day, only "received" by him as he says. What has this to do with the authority of American methodists? They did not descend from that line but by a distinct and special ordination, of which Mr. Wesley says, "I have accordingly appointed Dr. Cooke and Mr. Francis Asbury to be joint superintendents over our brethren in North America, and also Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey to act as Elders among them by baptizing and administering the sacraments." Vol. VII page 311.—And the three-fold form of consecration in our discipline to which "Church" alludes was prepared by us by Mr. Wesley himself. Was this giving for authority? That in this appointment he ordained authority? And as to his authority to do so, he believed himself to be a scriptural Episcopos as much as any man in England or Europe. See Moore's life of Wesley Vol. 2d. page 280.—"Church" had better not meddle with Methodism, he understands neither its grounds, history or structure, and like many others will stultify himself upon it.

Of the next paragraph I hardly know what to say. "Episcopos" is represented as saying that no mention is made in the New Testament of "any degrees or distinctions of orders." Now strange as it will appear to the reader, this is not the language of "Episcopos," and it is so stated clearly. It was quoted from the declaration of the convocation which organized or framed the platform of the English church, and was signed by thirteen arch-bishops and Bishops besides Noblemen and distinguished Divines. But "Church" has sadly mutilated the passage and perverted its meaning. In full it stands thus: "Yet the truth is, that in the New Testament there is no mention made of any degrees or distinctions in orders, but only of Deacons or Ministers, and of Priests or Bishops &c." Now why not give the passage entire and its source? Would it have changed the sense and made "Episcopos" consistent? Did "Church" dislike to bring out the opinions of English churchmen and to be found opposing them? But did not endeavor demand this? He brings forward the

Saviour, the Twelve and the Seventy to prove a three-fold order in the ministry! This is strong, but why not bring the *Deity, Angels and Apostles*? This would have been more striking and as much to the point. And then had it been desirable to make out a case for Arch-bishops Deans &c.—he could have extended the scale down through the animal creation, and the demonstration would be complete! Alas for a cause that is so reduced as to resort to such arguments! Bring them to the Bible—"the Law and the testimony," for proof in support of their arrogant assumptions, and the fallacy is glaring.

"Church" commits himself upon another point, in which his veracity appears to no better advantage than his skill in the application of scripture. The Church at Alexandria was cited by "Episcopos" as dispensing with bishops in "the church" sense of the office for 150 years from the time of the Apostles; the Presbyter electing one of their number to the Episcopacy, and including him into the office themselves. "Church" says "he fails to tell us what Jerome constantly affirms—that bishops were only ordained by bishops." We know what Jerome says, and we challenge our opponents to produce a line from him contradicting the statement touching the Alexandrian church; and if he does not we demand of him the *amen* honorable to "Episcopos." We challenge him, also to produce a passage from Jerome affirming that ordination had been confined to Bishops from the Apostolic age. But could he do so, he would only have made out a case parallel to the economy of the Methodist Church; which for the sake of order confines ordination to a particular class of her ministry. We call upon him to name the church which during the 150 years mentioned above, objected to the course adopted at Alexandria, would they not have done it had it been as heterodox as churchmen would make it?

We are referred to the Prayer book to find the standard of piety in the church! But "Episcopos" referred to the facts: we know what the book says; we know that all its vital principles, and really scriptural requirements are explained away or denied. Members lay down the Prayer book and go to the Theatre, Circus and Ball room, and Ministers lay off the gown and go to the Circus and similar amusements—all claiming to be good christians according to the book—and all unconverted.

The question is not what is in the standards of a church, but what do they do and teach?

It was in very bad taste for "Church" to make the pass he did at gentlemen who had not offended against him or his denomination, and his assault needs no reply from us—we leave him to settle the matter with this community, most of whom heard the examination of the cause, alluded to, and approved the action of the Conference; and will know how to appreciate the spirit manifested by "Church" in this particular. But as bad as it was in taste, it was worse in judgement, when the charges of lechery drunkenness and swindling are now lying unanswered at the door of several venerable prelates of the Church!

It is to be hoped that Methodists will be admonished by what is said respecting their loss of primitive humility and plainness, "*Fas est ab hoste doceri*." But more than half suspect that if they will leave the men of wealth and position to the care of "Church" and his friends, and confine themselves to the poor, their want of humility and plainness will never trouble our friend by their life what it may—"*Hinc illos luckymore*." We have met just such friends of Methodism before.

But after all what has "Church" effected? What complaint alleged against his communion as the only church has he disproved? Which of them all has he fairly denied? "Episcopos" said they had no authority over any other of the recognized churches—that the great lights which framed the English church so decided; he has denied this? That high church Episcopacy has no countenance from the first and best ages of the church; he has disproved this? He has said that Jerome says that bishops alone ordained: this I deny, in the sense in which he claims, let him prove it. "Episcopos" said that the standard of ministerial character and of laical piety were too low for the Bible or Church of Christ. He has retailed very imperfectly as we have shown, but has disproved nothing. Were I to admit every thing urged against methodism, this would neither invalidate the charges made, nor prove methodism not of God; for he only claims that we are not now what we once were. But he seems to forget that not only the code of methodism, but its practice ranged vastly above "the Church;" it therefore relax very much and yet be far in advance of it. This, church-men have often acknowledged in various ways, especially by charging fanaticism upon our people on the one hand, and selecting their models of all excellence from its ranks on the other. Who was the "Dairyman's daughter," immortalized by Leigh Richmond? It was charged by "Episcopos" that there was no unity of doctrine or teaching in "the Church;" and proof in the form of facts was given; has this been disproved? If not which is "the Church"? Other charges are, that Episcopalians are great proselyters—that that church lacks one of the most prominent attributes of the church of Christ, found in efficiency in the conversion of sinners—and that impious and profane men are made vestry-men, and thus put in charge of the interests of souls to a great extent: which of these is denied, or which disproved? Yet in our opinion they mean something! Now until Church is prepared to take issue distinctly upon these and many others that are in store, he had better not come before the public. Writing to Mobile will bring no light upon the subject, for new facts are coming in every day which are directly to the point—and new works from the press that will blight every green thing about churchianity—except that of some of its advocates.

PRESBYTERIOS.

An infidel, who had been attempting to prove that men have no souls, asked a lady, with an air of triumph, what she thought of his philosophy. "It appears to me," she replied, "that you have been employing a good deal of talent to prove yourself a beast."

MARRIED.—On the 12th instant, by the Rev. L. J. Scholier, Mr. HILLIARD GUYTON, to Miss ANGE LINE HOBBS, both of Lowndes county.

For the Southern Standard.

OBITUARY.

"Why do we mourn departed friends,
Or shake at death's alarms?
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends,
To call them to his arms."

Died with a disease of the brain on the 7th inst. at her residence 10 miles north of Columbus, Mrs. HANNAH LITTLETON, consort of R. Littleton Esq., in the 54th year of her age.

Mrs. Littleton had been long and favorably known in this community, consequently many kind and sympathizing friends patiently watched around her couch, during the five days of her severe affliction, ever ready to administer to her physical comfort, and spiritual consolation. During the few days of her affliction, her mind was too much obscured to converse rationally upon the subject of religion. She however, had for many years been a consistent and acceptable member of the Baptist denomination, always shewing her faith, when an opportunity offered, by her works of love and charity.

The day previous to her death, and at a time when it was clear to all, that her days were numbered, and when a kind husband, five affectionate children, and numerous sympathizing friends were

standing around her bed and weeping, as though their hearts would break, at the thought of bidding her a long farewell, she appeared suddenly to rouse up to a state of consciousness, and as she gazed upon her grief-stricken friends, and knowing as she doubtless did the cause of their sorrow, she exclaimed "I am going home, I am going where my Jesus is;" and then with a faltering, but clear voice, sung a portion of one of her favorite hymns; but soon, both her physical and mental powers failed, and she again sunk into a comatose state, never more on earth to lift the name of Jesus, or sing as she had sweetly sung—"I know thou art mine."

We may therefore, with regard to the deceased "write" as John in the Isle of Patmos was directed, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

Columbus, Miss., May 12th 1853.

DIED.—At his residence near Prairie Hill in this county on the 7th instant, JAMES McCANN, aged 68 years and a native of Ireland.

H. S. FOOTE.

CANDIDATE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, Will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Louisville,	Saturday	May	14th
Muskegonville,	Monday	"	16th
Macon,	Tuesday	"	17th
Starkville,	Wednesday	"	18th
Columbus,	Thursday	"	19th
Aberdeen,	Friday	"	21st
Salmon,	Saturday	"	23d
Carrollville,	Tuesday	"	24th
Jacinto,	Wednesday	"	25th
Cartersville,	Thursday	"	26th
Eastport,	Friday	"	28th
Farmington,	Saturday	"	30th
Danville,	Tuesday	"	31st
Ripley,	Wednesday	June	1st
Cornersville,	Thursday	"	2nd
Holly Springs,	Saturday	"	4th

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

TERMS.—For State or District \$10 00, County \$5 00, Town or Beat \$3 00.

Wm. L. Harris, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for Circuit Judge of the sixth judicial district, composed of the counties of Monroe, Lowndes, Oktibbeha, Calhoun, Yallobusha, Tallahatchie, Carroll, Choctaw and Chickasaw. Election in November. PAID.

Isham Harrison Jr. we are authorized to announce as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of the sixth judicial district, composed of the counties of Monroe, Lowndes, Oktibbeha, Calhoun, Yallobusha, Tallahatchie, Carroll, Choctaw, and Chickasaw. Election in November. PAID.

James Kincannon, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for Clerk of the Vice-Chancery court for the district composed of the counties of Lowndes, Oktibbeha, Winston, Noxubee and Kemper. Election in November. PAID.

J. W. Chandler, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for Probate Judge of Lowndes county, at the ensuing November election.

W. R. Smith, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lowndes county at the ensuing November election.

Wm. H. Patterson, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Lowndes county, at the next Nov. election.

Stephen A. Brown, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for Probate Judge of Lowndes county, at the ensuing election in November. PAID.

M. W. Howell, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for Probate Judge of Lowndes county, at the ensuing November election. PAID.

Dan. Williams, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for re-election to the office of Probate Clerk of Lowndes county, at the Nov. election. PAID.

Lawson H. Willeford, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for re-election to the office of Assessor of Lowndes county, at the next Nov. election.

L. J. Scholier, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for re-election to the office of Treasurer of Lowndes county, at the next Nov. election. PAID.

C. H. Bagby, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for Constable of Beat No. 2, at the ensuing election in November.

E. F. Kemp, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for the office of Town Constable at the ensuing November election. PAID.

G. F. Fields, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for Town Constable, at the ensuing November election. PAID.

G. Geo. R. McDaniel, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for Town Constable, at the ensuing November election.

G. B. T. Taylor, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for Town Constable, at the ensuing November election.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Honorable Probate Court of Lowndes county, State of Mississippi; at the May Term, 1853, on the Estate of LAMAR O. PERKINS deceased; I hereby give notice to all persons interested in said Estate, to come forward immediately and settle; and all persons having claims against said Estate to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

G. W. VAUGHN, Administrator.

May 2nd, 1853. 16-6w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned for Lumber and whose accounts are past due, are notified that I must have the money. I am about to leave the State, and all who do settle with me will confer a favor.

All accounts due at the Blacksmith Shop of Chas. McLaran, for the years 1851 and 1852 must be paid to me forthwith.

F. A. HENRY.

May 14th, 1843. 16-2w.

Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper-Ware

MANUFACTORY,

Market Street, Columbus, Mississippi.

THE subscribers are happy to inform the public that they are now prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business with neatness and despatch, perhaps more so than any other similar establishment in the country. Their stock is new and complete, and the best that could be purchased in Mobile.

In addition to a very large assortment in Columbus, they will, in a very short time, have a two horse Jersey wagon running, which will enable them to fill any order from the country or surrounding villages, at the shortest notice, and at prices so low that they cannot fail to please.

Well tubing manufactured in a superior style, and of the best sheet-iron that can be had.

Persons wishing tin-ware will find it greatly to their interest to examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell GOOD ARTICLES and SELL CHEAP.

Guttering and repairing done to order.

RICHARD TAYLOR,
E. H. DELANY.

Columbus, Miss., May 7, 1853. 15-1x

L. F. RIGGS & CO.

CARRIAGES!

Next door to Cady's Livery Stable, on Market Street, COLUMBUS, MISS.

HAVE just opened a new Carriage Repository, where they are constantly receiving direct from New York all kinds of Carriages and Buggies which they offer at the lowest Mobile prices for cash or approved paper. Orders received and promptly executed for any style of Carriage.

March 12, 1853. 7-6m

GINS AND MILLS.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the planters and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish them with as good

COTTON GINS

as can be had anywhere. He is determined to send out as good Gins as can be had at any other establishment, North or South. And any person who tries one of these Gins and it should not perform equal to any other style of Gins in the country, both in quality and quantity of lint, can send it aside and have another that will, free of cost. He has now in use in this and adjoining counties, a number of his Gins, and for information in relation to them, he would refer you to Dr. Young, Henderson Lee, John Rice, Mr. Bean and others of Lowndes county; John Hollinshead, Dr. Gillespie and others of Oktibbeha Co.

Mr. John Rice, above mentioned, has one of his 55 saw Gins which is making him five bales of good lint per day. John Hollinshead has one of his 45 saw Gins which is making three bales of good lint per day. Further reference is unnecessary—try one of his Gins, and if it does not perform well, send it back and get another until you get one that will.

AS TO HIS MILLS

HE HAS NO HESITATION IN SAYING THAT They are the Best now in Use.

As a proof that he believes what he says, he proposes to give any man a first rate Mill that will produce one equal to his in every respect—or he will give any man a Mill that will produce one that will grind as much good meal in twelve months with as little repairs—or he will give any man a Mill that will find a man that has been using one of his Mills six months and is dissatisfied with it.

GINS, MILLS AND SPINNING MACHINES repaired at shortest notice and in workman like manner. All work warranted, and it is expected that every mill or work will work done at his shop will report forthwith any thing that may chance to be wrong otherwise their complaints will not be listened to at pay day.

N. F. McCRAW.

Columbus, Miss., April 14, 1853. 12-9m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE W. VAN HOOK, HAS just received his Spring and Summer supply of BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting in part of 75 Doz Pairs of Ladies Fine Shoes,

of every description, together with a complete assortment of Misses and Children's shoes. Also,

MEN'S BOYS' & YOUTH'S BOOTS & SHOES, of every kind and style, making in all, as full and complete an assortment in the line, as was ever offered in any retail market. Also,

CLOTHING AND HATS.

His stock of Clothing and Hats, including every article in the line of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, is entirely new, fine and complete, and he is now offering them to his friends and customers at very low prices.

Also, a fine and complete stock of Leather and Findings,

Saddles, and Bridles, Saddle-bags, Whips, Trunks, Valises, and Carpet-bags. All of which will be sold on the most liberal terms—especially for cash. Come and examine for yourselves.

Columbus, April 30th, 1853. 14-1f

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE PIANO FORTE. Apply at this office.

March 19, 1853. 8-1f

JUST RECEIVED

ONE fine Coach, one handsome Dickey-seat Barouche, city style, and one fine Sulkey, fresh from the Manufactory of J. M. Quinby & Co., Newark, N. J.

MILES WOLFINGTON.

Columbus, April 16, 1853.

NEGROES FOR SALE!

W. M. H. BROWN & CO. have located themselves in the city of Columbus, Mississippi, for the purpose of receiving and selling Negroes on commission. And have now on hand a general assortment of Virginia, North and South Carolina Negroes; consisting of a number one Blacksmith, Barber and Tanner, House servants and Field hands, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Farmers would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

April 23rd, 1853. 13-4w.

A Superior Tract of Land for Sale.

CONTAINING 960 acres, located in Sunflower county Mississippi, in a compact body, viz: whole of section 13 and east half of section 14 township 21 range 2 West; adjoining the BEVERLY Plantation, 3 miles from the Tallahatchie River and near McNutt, 300 acres of which is dead-land—ready for cultivation. This tract is one of the most desirable in the Mississippi bottom.

For particulars apply to E. DOWNSING, Agent, Columbus, Mississippi.

May 7th, 1853. 15-1f.

To Newspaper Publishers.

To the printers in the counties around we would say that they can be supplied with news, and wrapping paper of all sizes and qualities, at Mobile prices, on application to this Office. We will keep on hand during the year a large supply of paper, and if the press at Macon, Starkville, Houston, and Aberdeen, will inform us how many reams they will require till Feb 1854, and